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NUMBER 18.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Governor Stone issued the following proclamation calling an extra session of the Missouri General Assembly to convene on Tuesday, April 23, 1895:

For a number of years the state has been disgraced by an organization and salaried lobby, maintained by special interests at the capital during the sessions of the general assembly for the purpose of influencing legislative action. Encouraged by a seeming lack of public reprobation at their presence, and emboldened by repeated successes, these lobbyists have from year to year increased in numbers, influence and audacity, until they have become an almost dominating force in legislation. So confident have they grown in their strength, and so potent in influence, that they now ply their vocation almost without disguise in defiance of public authority and in utter contempt of public opinion. It has come to pass that almost every important measure of legislation must undergo the scrutiny of the lobby before its fate can be determined. What it approves is not without hope, but what it condemns is lost.

Perhaps the most conspicuous illustration of this disgraceful domination is to be found in the treatment accorded the so-called fellow-servants' bill. I do not now discuss the merits of the measure; I refer only to the means adopted to suppress and defeat it. Those means have been so generally discussed in the press of the state, and the people have thus become so familiar with them, that I deem it unnecessary to restate them in detail. A number of senators and representatives, as well as many good citizens, who have felt appalled at the overshadowing influence, and humiliated at the triumph of the lobby, have pressed upon me the importance of reconvening the general assembly to the end that the issue may be fairly presented and an open test made as to whether a just legislative measure of this character can be enacted into law in spite of the contaminating influence of those who openly boast their ability to direct the current of legislation. These are strong words, I know, and I write them with the keenest regret. But it is clear to me that the time for mild protest is past. We are confronted by the question whether the people or the lobby shall rule in Missouri. The public safety and the honor of the state are at stake. Every senator, member, public official and citizen familiar with the truth knows that these words are justified by the situation at Jefferson City.

I believe that the condition of affairs to which I have adverted is alone sufficient to make it my imperative duty to recall the senators and representatives elected by the people in special session to consider the particular important subject of legislation to which I have referred, and which has been so long delayed and so often defeated by influences dangerous to the public rights. In this way it can be considered free from the multitude of other perplexing questions incident to a regular session, and thus every senator and representative can be afforded unhindered opportunity to discharge his duty to his constituency with the greatest deliberation and intelligence.

But there is also another question of the most commanding importance, the proper settlement of which should not be delayed. I refer to the laws governing elections in St. Louis and Kansas City. In the preservation of a free representative government nothing is so important as the purity of elections. Generally throughout this state I am confident elections are characterized by highest integrity; but, unfortunately, this is not true in the large cities. It is known that gross frauds have been committed in these cities. The inducement and opportunity for corrupt practices in large, populous municipalities are great, and experience proves that dishonest men of all parties have not been slow to debauch the elective franchise. Not a few consummate and dastardly outrages have been perpetrated. Candor will compel a general admission that the disgrace of election frauds is fairly divided between the adherents of the different political organizations.

The truth of this statement is made evident by the fact that both republicans and democrats, so called, have been recently indicted in St. Louis and Kansas City for active participation in such frauds. In one of the wards in Kansas City, which has a "boss" so conspicuous and potent that the ward is currently referred to as his ward, there are twice as many voters registered as there are adult males residing therein. This "boss" is a noted republican politician. In the same city it is well known that election returns have been fraudulently changed in the office of the recorder of votes so as to alter the result at the polls as certified by the judges of election. The officer under whose administration this crime was perpetrated was a

democrat. When such wrongs are not only possible, but are actually and boldly committed, it is evident that the public safety imperatively requires such changes in the law as will not only terminate existing abuses, but prevent their repetition in future.

This is a question which affects the rights and interests of the people of the entire state almost as vitally as it does the people of the cities immediately concerned. When we reflect that about one-fourth of the total population of the state reside in St. Louis and Kansas City, and consider the tremendous influence which those cities can exert in the election of national and state officials and on the legislative policies of the state, it is obvious or patriotic citizen can be obvious or indifferent to the paramount importance of vigilantly guarding the ballot box against every description of fraud and crime.

Therefore in view of the premises, and by virtue of authority in me vested by the constitution of the Missouri, I, William J. Stone, governor of the State of Missouri, do hereby convene the thirty-eighth general assembly of the State of Missouri in extra session, and I do hereby call upon the senators and representatives of the general assembly aforesaid to meet in their respective places in the capitol, in the city of Jefferson, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1895, for the following purposes:

First—To enact such legislation as may be necessary and expedient to properly define the relations between the different classes of employees of railroad corporations in this state, and also the proper relations between all such employees and the railroad corporations employing them, and to define and fix the legal liability between the different employees themselves, and also between such employees and the said railroad corporations, for injuries done or received by one such employee as the result of the culpable negligence of another such employee while engaged in the service of such corporations.

Second—To provide such legislative enactments as may be necessary and expedient to prevent the maintenance of an organized lobby at the capitol of the State, either to obstruct or promote any legislative or executive act; and also to regulate the manner of presenting any question affecting legislation by persons interested therein before the General Assembly or any committee thereof.

Third—To enact such laws as may be necessary and expedient to prevent fraud against the elective franchise and to secure honest elections in all cities having 100,000 inhabitants.

Fourth—To consider any other subject that may be submitted by special message during said extra session.

Fifth—To make an appropriation for the expenses of this extra session of the General Assembly.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Missouri.

Done at the City of Jefferson, this third day of April, A. D. 1895.

IN OUR OWN STATE.

Joseph Pettus, of Crab Orchard, was killed by lightning.

The peach crop in the vicinity of Hannibal is reported to promise well.

Dr. Goodson, of Maryville, feels that that city is just about through with its small-pox.

The prospect for a good wheat crop throughout southwest Missouri is exceedingly good.

L. W. Thomas has been appointed assessor of Johnson county vice A. S. Campbell, deceased.

The postoffice safe at Blairtown, Henry county, was blown open the other night and with it a large quantity of mail.

Gov. Stone has appointed R. A. Holt probate judge of Laclede county, vice Wm. Poyner, deceased.

The North Missouri Conference, which adjourned at Stanberry, voted to hold its next annual session at Trenton.

The packet between St. Louis and Glasgow is doing a fine business on account of the good stage of water in the river.

Ex-Recorder Owsley has been indicted by the Jackson county grand jury on the charge of aiding and abetting election frauds.

John Forney suicided at Webb City by taking carbolic acid. His body was found in an empty car. He was sick and unable to work.

The Springfield Republican says the elevation of its city is fourteen hundred feet, and that it is the healthiest and thirteenth city in the state.

The Trenton Republican wants the grand jury to look after those candidates who have been electioneering by sending jugs of beer into coal mines.

Noah Callahan, aged 17 years, was killed near Salem. He was riding on the running gear of a wagon, and in some way his head became fast in a wheel.

Colonel Crisp declares that within two years, every farmer in the state who has a running spring on his land will have an artificial lake stocked with fish.

County Clerk Cooper, of Grundy county, was found in error in the sum of \$4,000, which, on being satisfied thereof, he promptly paid over to the county.

A horse was in the act of eating a young man up at Carl Junction, when he fastened his teeth in the animal's nose and bit until it let loose of his left arm. He out-bit the horse and saved his life by it.

Gen. Oliver P. Gooding, formerly of St. Louis but later of Washington, was declared insane in a Washington court, and ordered sent to an asylum. His mind has been unbalanced for several years.

James Ellis, aged 70 years, who lives near Bosworth, Carroll county, has a reputation for being a home man. He has not been off his 40-acre farm for 40 years. He has never seen a railroad and the cars only at a distance.

Joseph Pettus, a Ray county farmer, was killed by lightning about eight miles from Richmond. The horse he was riding was also killed. Pettus was returning from the home of his father-in-law, where his wife is dying of consumption.

The Baptist council at St. Louis has expelled Rev. C. C. Marston from the ministry and the church. Marston deserted his wife in the state of Washington and is now traveling through Iowa, with another woman, and lecturing on "Temperance and Purity and Chastity of the Home."

Mr. and Mrs. George Pealer, of Oklahoma, visiting Trenton, have a bright talking boy, sixteen months old, who weighed at birth one and a half pounds, and now five and a half pounds, and is seventeen inches high. A nickel covers his ear, a quarter fills his hand, and his little finger is five-eighths of an inch long.

G. W. Mainess, residing near Florence, Morgan county, was killed under peculiar circumstances. He was leading home a cow and had the rope wrapped around his right hand several times. The cow ran away, and Mainess was thrown to the ground and dragged quite a distance, injuries being inflicted that resulted in his death a few minutes later.

Governor Stone approved house bill No. 739, providing for a sale of the Missouri School for the Blind at St. Louis and the selection of a more desirable site. The bill provides for a commission of five, two of whom are to be members of the present state senate, two members of the house and one at large to effect the sale and select a new site. After approving the bill the governor named the following commissioners: Senators J. N. Ballard of Montrose and Robert Drum of Marble Hill, and Representatives John W. Drabell of St. Louis, and J. F. O'Neill.

Owing to glaring blunders committed by the house enrolling force,

MISSOURI ASSESSMENTS.

The state board of equalization for the equalization of the value of the real and personal property for the taxes of 1895, based upon the assessments made by the county assessors for June, 1894, has completed its labors.

A year ago this board endeavored through a convention of assessors to obtain better equalization of properties by closer obedience to the requirements of the statutes providing that assessments shall be made at actual cash value, with the hope that assessors generally would conform to the requirements of the law.

This expectation has not been realized, as the effort to assess according to the statute was only made in fifteen counties of the state. The fact that these fifteen counties did so, while the others failed to do so, created even greater discrepancies than usual, so that to secure equalization the board was obliged to make very considerable reductions in the valuations as returned by the assessors.

The fifteen assessors who made their valuations according to their oaths and the requirements of the law are to be commended, and no doubt if their example had been followed the general assembly would have made such reductions in the levy as would have prevented by that means any increase in the tax to be paid by the people, but as these things were not accomplished no other course was left open to the state board than to equalize valuations between the counties by reducing in the fifteen counties above mentioned and by raising valuations in a few others where they were manifestly too low. The work of the board is shown in the aggregate by the figures given below:

Aggregate property returned by assessors \$37,565,032
Decrease by board 3,164,473
Increase by board 1,745,481
Net decrease by board 1,418,992
Value as fixed by board \$36,146,040
Towns lots:
Returned by assessors \$410,403,363
Increase by board 5,201,178
Net decrease by board 1,745,481
Value as fixed by board \$413,649,120
Personal property:
Returned by assessors \$16,048,473
Increase by board 3,164,473
Decrease by board 1,745,481
Net decrease by board 1,418,992
Value as fixed by board \$17,567,465
Aggregate returned by assessors \$53,613,505
Net decrease by board \$1,418,992
Aggregate as fixed by board \$52,194,513

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

ASKED TO RESIGN.

By a vote of 28 to 1 after an exciting session, the congregation of the Presbyterian church at Chaumont, New York, decided to ask the Rev. William Cleveland, brother of President Cleveland, to tender his resignation of the pastorate. It is reported that politics has been a disturbing element, although Mr. Cleveland took no part in politics. Mr. Cleveland will appeal to the presbytery.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

Charles Warren Lippitt, republican, was elected governor of Rhode Island, over George L. Littlefield, democrat, by 1109 plurality. The remainder of the republican state ticket is all elected by pluralities of about 1000. The assembly will include thirty-two republican senators, sixty-nine republican representatives, three democratic senators and three democratic representatives. This is a gain of one senator for the democrats.

GEN. GORDON'S REQUEST.

General J. B. Gordon, commander of the United Confederate Veterans, requests all confederate veterans throughout the country to form camps before the time of the great reunion to be held at Houston, Tex., on May 22, 23 and 24. They are requested to form these organizations so that they can be represented at the reunion. General Gordon says that fifteen or twenty men are sufficient to form a camp. The purpose of the reunion is to unite all organizations under one general constitution, that of the United Confederate Veterans which is a literary, historical, social and benevolent association. There are now 567 camps in this association.

HOW TO WASH FLANNELS.

From "Some Laundry Hints," in *Democrat's Magazine*.

Three things are enemies of flannels: hot irons, hot water, and the rubbing on of soap when wet; these things it is that shrink, full and discolor flannels. Look the garments over and rub soap on soiled spots before wetting. Make a warm suds, and add a teaspoonful of ammonia to a gallon of water. Squeeze the garments with the hands, but never rub them, least of all upon the board—put that out of temptation's way. Rinse in water of the same temperature as the first till clean. If colored, add white vinegar to the last water to set the color. After wringing, shake wet and draw into shape; dry quickly pulling them into shape as they dry. The wrislets of vests and anklets of tights should be stretched as narrow as possible, to restore them to their natural close fit; and the bag at the knees and the bulge at the elbows can be pulled out. Take the garment down while still damp and press with a warm iron—never hot—till perfectly dry. In this way flannels will be as soft and comfortable to wear as new ones.

BRITISH BIMETALLISM.

At a meeting of the English Bimetallic League the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, conservative leader in the house of commons, made a strong speech in favor of a double standard. He said that the belief in bimetalism was growing, not only in London and elsewhere in Great Britain, but throughout the civilized world. One great change was noticeable. It was seldom now asserted that bimetalism was intrinsically impossible. Formerly, a bimetallic standard was regarded as a dangerous fallacy. Economists who placed value on the reasons of a bimetallic standard maintained the bimetallic system, the par of exchange of gold and silver, was preserved for the whole world, despite wars, industrial revolutions and discoveries of the precious metals. Some persons admitted that monometallism in a large portion of the world had depreciated prices and put a bound on imports. Thus, for instance, Great Britain brought from India and other countries wheat at prices below its legitimate value, and these persons declared that this was an advantage to the consumers, and therefore benefited the masses of the community. Mr. Balfour declared, however, that he was convinced that nobody in the city was so foolish as to suppose that the interests of Great Britain were benefited by the fall in prices. No large body of city men was so unscrupulous as to desire the debts owed them by foreign nations should be artificially augmented by a change in the value of the currency in which they were paid.

THE NEW GAME LAW.

SECTION 1. It is hereby declared unlawful to kill any deer in the state of Missouri under one year of age. It is further declared unlawful to kill any deer of any age between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of October in each year; and for the purpose of preventing the extinction of the species it is hereby declared unlawful to kill any deer within five years after the passage of this act. It is further declared unlawful to kill any wild song-bird or insectivorous bird at any season of the year, or to disturb, rob or destroy the nests of such birds, or take therefrom any egg or eggs. It is further declared unlawful to kill any wild turkey, quail, grouse, or any other game bird, or any quail (sometimes called Virginia partridge), between January 1 and November 1 of each year, or any woodcock, turtle dove, meadow-lark or plover, between January 1 and August 1 in each year. And it is further declared unlawful at any time or season to catch, take or injure by means of nets, traps, pits or other devices, any kind of game as herein described, within this state; and every person who shall kill any wild duck between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October, or who shall ensnare, trap, or kill by means of any explosive, any wild goose or duck, or who shall shoot or kill the same between sunset and sunrise by means of gun-powder or other explosives of any kind, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any person who shall ensnare, trap or net wild geese or ducks, or who shall shoot or kill the same between sunset and sunrise for his own use. It shall also be unlawful for any person to place, erect or maintain, or cause to be placed, erected or maintained, in any of the waters of this state, or in front of the mouth of any stream, slough, bayou, or cove, any artificial dam, trap-net, wing-net, bag-net, brush-drag, fish-trap, or fish-dam, or other device for catching fish, nor by any such means shall take or catch any fish in any of the waters of this state, provided, this section shall not apply to ponds, pools and reservoirs, the property of any person, belonging to such person, using such device or device; and provided, a very small seine, not to exceed in length fifteen feet, and known as a minnow seine, may be used for catching very small fish, commonly called minnows, to be used for bait or for stocking other waters with fish, but for no other purpose; provided such minnow nets shall not be used for any purpose except in counties where large streams flow containing game fish, and minnows are necessary to catch them with a hook, and provided further, the fish commission may use any necessary device for the removal of fish from any ponds, pools, or other waters, where in their judgment the safety of the fish or the object of this law will be promoted by such removal; and any person offending against any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to fine and punishment therefor. And any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

JOHN ABRAHAM, M. D., M. R. C. P., in the *Humanitarian*, London.

I investigated this subject some time ago by analyzing the annual reports of the registrar-general for a period of thirty years. The frequency with which they occur, the place they occupy in the general mortality of the nation, the age at which they are most numerous, and the peculiar influence of sex upon their development were then shown to follow certain definite and simple laws, into the working of which chance does not enter. There is no question that certain functional nervous, more especially failure of brain power, hysteria, hypochondria and similar affections have been for some time past on the increase owing to the fact that the struggle of life is keener, the competition more intense, the work heavier and the anxiety more absorbing than used to be the case in previous periods of the history of mankind, more especially in the large centers of population. The nervous system is therefore more liable to break down by exhaustion than was the case in former times. This, however, does not apply to the really organic or structural diseases of the brain and spinal cord, such as tumor, softening, inflammation, etc., nor to epilepsy and insanity, which continue to occur in about the same ratio now as they have done before. The general results of my investigations, based on nearly a quarter of a million cases, may be summed up in the following five propositions:

1. The rate at which diseases of the nervous system prove fatal to the population of this country is a steady one, and subject to a definite law, to which there are not any or only apparent exceptions. This rate does not appear to vary perceptibly from time to time, and amounts to about twelve per cent. of the entire mortality from all causes.

2. Diseases of the nervous system occupy the fourth rank among the maladies destructive of human life, being only surpassed in fatality by zymotic, tubercular and respiratory diseases.

3. Nervous diseases are not, as is commonly asserted, more frequent, but, on the contrary, less numerous in large towns than in the country, and it is probable that their occurrence is powerfully influenced by race.

4. Sex has a considerable influence on the productions of nervous diseases; for although in this country the population of females exceeds that of males, the deaths of males from nervous affections preponderate constantly over those of females, the male death rate being 12.94 and the female 11.62 per cent.

5. Age has even a more powerful influence on the production of nervous diseases than sex; for these maladies attain an immense maximum in the first year of life, owing to the great prevalence of infantile convulsions. They are much less frequent in youth and middle age, and attain a second maximum in old age—that is, after seventy—owing to the prevalence of apoplexy and paralysis; but the second maximum amounts to only about the tenth part of the first maximum attained during infant life.

THE SINGLE CHANCE.

From the *Washington Post*.

A statistical authority says that a woman's chance of being married is best between 20 and 25. After 50, her chance is one in 10,000.

CAPITAL REMOVAL.

The Sedalia capital removal syndicate, which is organized under the name of "The Commonwealth Land and Development Company," has developed its scheme to interest the people of the state by an issue of bonds in a very ingenious way, so says the *Republic*.

In a tract of land within the city limits of Sedalia, making 1,000 acres, they have reserved 40 acres for the capitol, supreme court building, governor's mansion and state armory. Upon this tract they have based a bond issue of \$3,000,000 in \$50 bonds. That is, 60,000 bonds, each worth \$50 in face value, and they propose to sell these bonds for \$10. They are to carry three coupons, payable January 1, 1896, July 1, 1896, and January 1, 1897, and their value, it is stated, is to come from the sale of the town lots in this 1,000-acre tract, between the date of the bond issue and the dates at which the coupons fall due. In case these sales at fixed schedule prices do not meet the face value of the bonds by July 1, 1897, the Missouri Trust Company, the trustee under the mortgage, is to sell a sufficient number of lots at the best price they will bring at auction to make up the deficit.

The schedule of prices fixed for the lots which the syndicate are pledged to maintain strictly up to July 1, 1897 shows a total valuation put on the tract of \$3,810,000. Hence, if the whole tract is disposed

of into a balance of \$810,000. What the syndicate paid for the property is not disclosed, but, of course, its profits would include whatever difference there may be between this price and \$3,810,000, or such sum more or less than \$810,000 as may represent the full proceeds derived from the sale of the bonds.

Obviously there is a double purpose in the bond scheme. It is in the first place a means of reimbursing the syndicate at the very start, as the sale of 60,000 bonds at \$10 each would bring in \$600,000. In the second place it is a promising method of giving a large number of votes an interest in the removal of the capital removal. To further stimulate this interest, the plans include a privilege to the bondholder to apply the bonds at their face value to the purchase of lots at the schedule price, after September 1, 1895. This permits a purchase of lots at one fifth the schedule price and would make the lot buyer an earnest advocate of the capital removal.

It is quite likely the bonds will be offered on the St. Louis market shortly and there will be some opportunity to see what success the Sedalia capital movers are going to meet in converting St. Louis people. It is stated that the bonds will be sold only to "resident" voters, but that restriction will not be likely to disturb any nonresident voters, if there are any such. The *Republic* is not advised whether or not a "resident" voter is to be restricted to the purchase of one bond or may buy as many as desired.

Another argument was that the banking supremacy of London would be threatened by a currency change, but no monometallist was ever able to explain how. He contended that London, as the financial center of the world, would gain rather than lose by placing the currency of the world on a sounder basis. The third argument was very absurd. This was that a change would depreciate gold, and therefore persons having deposits in banks payable in gold would withdraw them instantly. The change threatened thus to cause such a commercial crisis as the world had never seen. This argument is supported by Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Though a panic was probably unreasonable, there appeared to him no grounds to show that the people would do anything so inordinately silly as to withdraw their deposits because the world's currency was going to be put on a stable basis. The fourth and strongest argument was, "Let well enough alone." But the bimetallicist asked, Was it well enough? People talked of the excellence of the British system, but they find, although the gold standard obtained in Great Britain, that silver is the currency of Hong Kong and the straits settlements, while in India debts are paid in something which is neither silver nor gold, but the strangest product of monometallic ingenuity the world has ever seen, as arbitrary as any forced paper currency and as expensive as any metal currency the world had ever heard of—a standard varying according to the arbitrary will of the finance minister of India. This triple system was manifestly ridiculous. Some alteration of this system was imperatively required.

If Britons would turn to the world at large they would find the case much stronger. To consider home interests alone in framing a currency, while Great Britain is connected with foreign countries by every commercial tie, was a violation of the common sense of every practical business man. When the country depended for its very bread on foreign nations, and if it were cut off could not live a day and would have ruin staring it in the face, it was the height of folly to attempt isolation respecting the currency medium. He did not believe that the common sense of the nation would long tolerate such a state of things. In view of what was proceeding in America, Germany and France, and even in Great Britain, he was convinced that men of all business interests would combine to end the reproach to our civilization.

The meeting adopted a report of progress. The league has decided to raise a guaranty fund of £100,000 to be devoted to the propagation of bimetallic principles. Fifty thousand pounds has already been subscribed.

WOMAN IS THE POWER.

Edward W. Bok in *Ladies' Home Journal*. Men are only leaders from outward appearances; close scrutiny will almost invariably reveal a woman's power, a woman's encouragement, a woman's love behind them. She is the power of the world to-day. As she points, so events will tend—not as a leader herself, but as a creator of leaders. Let her shape sentiment; men will see to it that her sentiment is known, adopted and recognized. The literature, the dramatic art of the world is hers; in her hands, too, rests the surest power to uplift man from moral degradation and intemperance principles.

STAR OF THE SOUTH.

Go to Velasco for health, sea air and comfort; where ships too deep for all other Texas ports sail in and out with ease; where fruits ripen earlier and pay better than in California; where the soil is a natural hot-bed. Fresh vegetables all winter. Coldest day in three years, 25 degrees above zero. Warmest day, 92 degrees. Velasco offers the best investments in the south. Write the Commercial Union, Velasco, Texas.

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